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ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH
OF TEWKESBURY
for the Year 1959

STEPHEN KNIGHT, M.B., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Newman, Printer, Tewkesbury

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
TEWKESBURY.

May, 1960.

*To the Mayor,
Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Tewkesbury*

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have the privilege of submitting my annual report for 1959 on the environmental conditions and vital statistics of the Borough in accordance with Regulations 5 (3) and 15 (5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959, and Ministry of Health Circular 1/60.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population (5,560) is an increase of 30 persons over the previous year.

There were 94 births, as compared with 109 in 1958, the Birth Rate (16.9 per 1,000 of the population) being much the same as that for England and Wales (16.5).

The number of deaths fell from 76 in 1958 to 57 in the year under review, the Death Rate (10.3 per 1,000 of the population) being less than 11.6 for England and Wales. If due allowance is made for the high proportion of elderly people in the Borough, the local death rate appears even more favourable.

Four babies died under one year of age, making the infantile Mortality Rate very high at the rate of 42.6 infantile deaths per 1,000 live births, but, owing to the very small numbers involved, one such death causes a marked increase in the mortality rate and for comparison an average must be taken over a number of years.

A large number of houses in the Borough lack services, natural lighting and ventilation. These unfit dwellings are generally grouped together in narrow congested courts and alleyways; areas where redevelopment is required.

I am glad to be able to take this opportunity of thanking the Mayor, and the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for the help and consideration I have received. I am also indebted to my colleagues, especially Mr. J. B. Compton, the Public Health Inspector, for loyal co-operation throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN KNIGHT,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: COUNCILLOR DR. P. K. HOLDING.

Members: The Right Worshipful the Mayor of Tewkesbury, Councillor W. E. Lane; Aldermen S. C. J. Moulder, T. G. Bannister, F. H. Knight, G. T. Troughton; Councillors B. Sweet, W. Bettany, H. O. Workman (Deputy Mayor), M. G. H. Cadbury, L. G. Marston, J. R. Griffiths, G. S. Brown, G. Robinson, F. Thompson, S. Walkley.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

STEPHEN KNIGHT, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health to the Tewkesbury Borough, the Urban District of Charlton Kings and the Rural Districts of Gloucester and Cheltenham, and the County Divisional Medical Officer of Health for the North Gloucestershire Divisional Area (North Gloucestershire Area Health Sub-Committee).

J. B. COMPTON, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.A., Public Health Inspector, Inspector of Meat and Other Foods and Petroleum Officer.

Adoptive Legislation in force in the Borough

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75—Provision of Regulation Dustbins—adopted 21st March, 1938.

Byelaws

Tents, Vans and Sheds and similar structures—adopted 1st November, 1938.

Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air—adopted 21st April, 1952.

Building—adopted 20th April, 1953.

VITAL STATISTICS

These statistics give particulars of the births and deaths in the Borough, together with certain rates which are compared, where possible, with those for England and Wales.

A detailed list of the causes of death will be found in Table 21.

1. Live Births.

		Total	Male	Female
Number: Legitimate	... ..	88	54	34
Illegitimate	... ..	6	3	3
		—	—	—
Total	... ..	94	57	37
		—	—	—
		Borough of Tewkesbury		England and Wales
Crude Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population		16.9		16.5
Area Comparability Factor	... ..	0.93		—
Corrected Live Birth Rate (16.9 x 0.93)	... ..	15.7		—

2. Still Births.

		Total	Male	Female
Number: Legitimate	... ..	2	1	1
Illegitimate	... ..	—	—	—
		—	—	—
Total	... ..	2	1	1
		—	—	—
		Borough of Tewkesbury		England and Wales
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births	... ..	20.0		20.7
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population	... ..	0.36		—
Total Live and Still Births	... ..	96		—

3. Infant Deaths.

		Total	Male	Female
(i) <i>Deaths of Infants under 1 year.</i>				
Number: Legitimate	... ..	4	1	3
Illegitimate	... ..	—	—	—
		—	—	—
Total	... ..	4	1	3
		—	—	—
(ii) <i>Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks.</i>				
Number: Legitimate	... ..	3	—	3
Illegitimate	... ..	—	—	—
		—	—	—
Total	... ..	3	—	3
		—	—	—
(iii) <i>Deaths of Infants under 1 week.</i>				
Number: Legitimate	... ..	3	—	3
Illegitimate	... ..	—	—	—
		—	—	—
Total	... ..	3	—	3
		—	—	—

4. Infant Mortality Rates.

	Borough of Tewkesbury	England and Wales
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births	42.6	22.0
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 legiti- mate live births	45.9	—
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 illegiti- mate live births	Nil	—
Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) ...	31.9	—
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	31.9	—
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) ...	52.1	—
Maternal Mortality (including abortion):		
Number of deaths	Nil	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	Nil	—

5. Deaths.

	Total	Male	Female
Number	57	31	26
	Borough of Tewkesbury	England and Wales	
Death Rate per 1,000 population ...	10.3	11.6	
Area Comparability Factor	0.83	—	
Corrected Death Rate (10.3 x 0.83)	8.5	—	

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH

Area (in acres): 2,614 (including 96 acres of water).

Population (Registrar General's estimate of Home Population mid-1959): 5,560.

Number of inhabited houses (31st December, 1959) according to rate books: 1,860.

Sum represented by a penny rate: £344 (net).

Rateable Value: £89,112.

General Rate, 1959-60: 21s. 10d. (County precept: 15s. 0d.).

Social Conditions and Chief Industries

The Borough, although small, is of great historic and architectural interest, for which it is famous not only in the British Isles but also overseas. It has returned to its importance as a coaching town, which it held before the advent of railways, and as a result has large numbers of visitors and trippers. Because of this, the catering trade is a staple industry of the town. Other local industries include light engineering, flour milling and boat building.

Unemployment

Miss J. Wilkinson, Manager of the local Employment Exchange, has kindly supplied the following report:

The beginning of 1959 saw a sharp increase in the number of unemployed on the register, but the position improved as the year progressed and by December the figure had dropped to less than 50% of that recorded for the previous January. The monthly average number of persons registered as in need of employment was 51 men, 4 boys, 17 women and 4 girls. It should be noted that these figures refer to the number of persons registered for employment, which is not necessarily the same as the number of persons claiming unemployment benefit.

At the close of 1959 the unemployment figure for Tewkesbury stood at a little over 1.1% of the total insured population and was still below the national average.

The demand for labour, which was at its lowest in February, gradually increased and the trend was very much the same as in the previous year, most of the men's vacancies being for skilled workers in the engineering industry and the majority of women's vacancies being for domestic work in hotels, canteens and hospitals.

It is becoming a little more difficult to find suitable openings for school-leavers and other young persons in the 15-18 age group, and there appears to be a growing need for apprenticeships in the area.

There continues to be a considerable interchange of workers between Tewkesbury and adjacent towns in Gloucestershire and Worcestershire.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH

Laboratory Services

The examination of pathological specimens and analyses of milk and ice cream are carried out at the laboratory of the Gloucester Royal Hospital under the Medical Research Council's Scheme. (There is no charge for this work.)

Analyses of water and sewage samples taken by the Public Health Inspector are carried out by the Council's Analysts, Messrs. Ellis and Turner, Public Analysts, Gloucester.

Water analyses in respect of the Cheltenham and Gloucester Joint Water Board's Works are carried out by the Chemist to the Board.

Hospitals

The Council have no responsibility for arranging hospital treatment, except with regard to old people in need of care and attention and dealt with under the National Assistance Acts.

Infectious disease cases are admitted to Gloucester City Isolation Hospital at Over (Gloucester, Stroud and Forest Hospital Management Committee).

Ambulance Facilities

There is one ambulance at the Ambulance Station in Mill Street which has an establishment of three full-time drivers. In emergencies, ambulances from Cheltenham are available. The service is under the administration of the County Council. Infectious disease cases are transported by the Isolation Hospital's Ambulances.

Nursing in the Home

Working under the County Health Committee, there are two District Nurses living in the Borough and giving a midwifery and general nursing service throughout the Borough and the Parishes of Ashchurch, Tredington and Twynning.

Home Help Service

This service is administered by the Area Health Sub-Committee of the County Council, providing for the domestic needs of the aged, sick and handicapped in their own homes. Timely assistance was given in a number of cases enabling old people to carry on in familiar surroundings.

Mrs. A. E. Heard, the Area Home Help Organiser, gives the following particulars of work done during the year.

The following types of cases were assisted:

Maternity Cases	...	...	...	1
General Sickness	...	...	...	Nil
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	1
Chronic Sick or Old Age			...	15
				—
			Total	...
				17
				—

At the end of the year there were 11 part-time Home Helps in the Borough.

National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951

Under these Acts, the Council have authorised their Medical Officer of Health to arrange, if need be, for the compulsory removal to a hospital or residential hostel of the aged, sick and incapacitated living in insanitary conditions, unable to care for themselves and not receiving proper attention from other people. One incapacitated old lady was removed to County Council accommodation during the year. At the time of the removal the old lady seemed quite content to go into the Old People's Home.

Tewkesbury Old People's Welfare Committee

The Honorary Organising Secretary, Mrs. Wyatt, has kindly supplied a full report on the valuable work of this voluntary committee.

Fortnightly meetings of the Golden Hour Club are very popular, with an average attendance of 75. A Chiropody Service was run by the Committee, and 189 people received treatment during the year. Each treatment cost the treated 1s. 6d. Other activities included day and evening outings, cheap Spring and Autumn holidays, hospital and home visiting.

Health Visiting

Operating from and with offices at The Clinic, two health visitors are employed by the County Council. Their main functions are to prevent disease, and to provide health education by example in the home and at the clinic for the families under their care.

Family Social Worker

The County Children's Department employed a family social worker to specialise in the rehabilitation of problem families in the Borough and adjacent districts, giving advice, encouragement and, where necessary, practical demonstrations in the home.

During the year fourteen local families were referred to her for supervision; eleven are now satisfactory, two refused to co-operate, and one appears incorrigible.

The main problems of these families were inability to manage money, squalor and dirty conditions, bad housing, and mental deficiency.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Child Welfare Centre

Held weekly in The Clinic, Church Street, and run with commendable success by a Voluntary Committee, this Centre is under the general administration of the Area Sub-Committee of the County Council, which includes members of this Council.

Table I records the number of sessions and attendances at the Centre during the year.

Table 1

No. of Sessions	No. of First Attendances		Total No. of Attendances		
	Under 1	Over 1	Under 1	Over 1	Total
51	75	11	901	739	1640

Tewkesbury Clinic, Church Street

This Clinic opens as follows:

Marriage Guidance: Weekly, Wednesday evenings (7—8.30 p.m.).
attended by a Marriage Guidance Counsellor.

Ante-Natal Clinic: Weekly, Wednesday afternoons. (Relaxation
Classes: alternate Tuesdays.)

Probation Officer: Weekly, Thursday evening (5—7 p.m.).

Orthopaedic Clinic: Weekly, Tuesday mornings (10—12 noon)
attended by an Orthopaedic Sister.

Speech Therapy Clinic: Weekly, Friday afternoons.

Dental Clinic: Monday mornings.

Welfare Foods: Thursday afternoons and Saturday mornings.

Tewkesbury Hospital

Ophthalmic Clinic: First Tuesday in the month.

Orthopaedic Clinic: Second Thursday in the month.

Chest Clinic: Fortnightly Monday afternoons, attended by the
Chest Physician.

MORTUARIES

If necessary, use is made of the Tewkesbury Hospital Mortuary.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE BOROUGH

Water Supplies

Mains Supplies

Water is supplied in bulk by the Cheltenham and Gloucester Joint Water Board, being drawn from the River Severn and purified at the Tewkesbury works of the Water Board by means of sedimentation with alum, rapid sand filtration and chlorination.

The Chemist of the Board (J. Henderson, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.) has kindly supplied the results shown in Table 2 of the samples of water taken and examined by him at the Board's works.

No complaints were received by the Department during the year.

Table 2

SUPPLY		Bacteriological Analyses		Chemical Analyses	
		Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.
Raw river water	...	—	152	—	909
Treated river water	...	582	—	2142	—
Domestic water ...	...	770	—	1715	—

Water Supplies in the Borough

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, Table 3 shows the water supplies, number of houses and population on the 31st December, 1958.

Table 3

No. of Houses	Served by	Population
1848	Mains Supply	5533
8	Stand pipes	18
4	Well or River	9

New connexions to public mains during the year: 35.

Extensions of mains during the year: Nil.

REPORT OF THE BOROUGH SURVEYOR

(F. Broxton, Esq., M.I.M.E., A.R.I.C.S.)

Sewerage

Throughout the year the works gave no trouble and due to the long warm summer the sludge dried much better than in previous years. Last year a short description was given of the sewage system of Tewkesbury. To complete the story a very brief comment on the treatment the sewage receives at the works is now given.

As the sewage leaves the pumping main it falls into either or both of two balancing tanks. This equalises the flow. It is then drawn off through floating arms into detritus channels. During the passage through these long waterways the grit and fine heavy particles settle out. At the end of the channels a weir automatically discharges all above three times the dry weather flow direct into storm tanks. From the detritus channels it flows into sedimentation tanks where the solid matter is allowed to settle while the water is drawn off at the top. This liquid is then by means of rotating arms automatically distributed over two filter beds. As it percolates downwards through the filter media, bacterial action takes place. From the filters to humus tanks where the final settlement of solids takes place. There are two humus tanks and they are similar in design to the sedimentation tanks, both being of the upward flow type with the liquid being drawn off at the top and thence to the river. By a series of pipes and valves, sludge is taken from the various tanks and pumped on to drying beds and when sufficient moisture has been either evaporated or drained away the sludge is carted away for use on the land.

Refuse Collection

There were no changes in the system of collection and the problem of covering the tip was reduced by reason of the fact that the Joint Water Board were laying a large diameter water main across the Ham and this provided quite large quantities of surplus clay and soil. In the Spring a Sub-Committee met the Area Planning Officer to discuss future tipping sites. One of the sites selected was a part of Rail's Meadow. The reason for this was to fill up a strip of ground immediately to the south of Oldfield Estate so that at some future date a road linking this estate with Priors Park could be constructed. Tipping was commenced on the site in October. During the summer months refuse was again tipped near the Weir on the Ham.

Public Conveniences

No alterations were made to these during the year, neither were any new ones erected. There are four public lavatories in the town, namely: Station Street, Gloucester Road Car Park, Tolsey Lane and Mill Bank.

Slipper Baths

The attendance at these baths was deteriorating steadily each year and in March after careful consideration the Council decided to close them.

Swimming Bath

Due to a long warm summer the children's Swimming Bath was very well supported. The numbers of schools using it were fifteen.

Attendances by school parties	...	7,883
Casual attendances	... ..	7,638
Total	...	<hr/> 15,521 <hr/>

This compared with a total of 9,376 in 1958.

The Swimming Bath is supplied by mains water, and is operated on the continuous recirculation system whereby the whole of the water in the bath is positively displaced, pumped through a strainer, sand filters and chlorinating plant, and returned to the bath within each period of four hours.

During the year, six samples of bath water were taken for bacteriological examination. Only one sample was unsatisfactory, and that was taken shortly after a breakdown of the automatic chlorine-gas feeding apparatus. This defect was quickly rectified.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

A summary of the work carried out by the Public Health Inspector is tabulated below:

Table 4

		No. of Inspec's	Notices Served		Defects Remedied after Notice	
			Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
Dwelling Houses	...	188	30	3	26	2
Milk and Dairies	...	8	1	—	1	—
Factories, etc.	...	27	4	—	4	—
Bakehouses	...	9	2	—	1	—
Food Premises	...	131	28	—	25	—
Slaughterhouses	...	116	3	—	2	—
Water Supplies	...	54	5	2	4	1
Drainage and Sewerage..		71	6	1	6	1
Infectious Disease	...	24	—	—	—	—
Pests	...	60	4	—	4	—
Miscellaneous	...	185	20	—	20	—
Totals	...	873	103	6	93	4

Shops Act, 1950

The Council's part-time shops hours Inspector had to caution two shopkeepers during the year for infringing the Act. He reports that there was no cause for legal action.

The Public Health Inspector made fourteen visits to shops to check the adequacy of health and welfare facilities in relation to the requirements of Section 38 of the Act. Only one shop was below standard, and the omission was speedily made good.

Offensive Trades

There are no offensive trades in the Borough.

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951

One upholsterer is registered under the Act.

Petroleum Consolidated Acts, 1928-1936

Seventeen licences were issued under these Acts. Licensees were kept up to the mark by routine inspections and regular pressurized testing of petroleum storage tanks.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Two licences were granted during the year, one to a breeder of pet dogs and the other to a retailer of caged birds. Satisfactory conditions were maintained at both premises.

Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952

Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Regulations, 1953

Routine observation of oil, gas or electric heating appliances offered for sale at local shops did not disclose any unguarded or improperly guarded appliance.

Disinfestation (Bed Bugs, Fleas, etc.)

Thirty-six infestations were treated with smoke generators or spray insecticides, most of them involving wasps or ants. Proliferation of these creatures was doubtless due to the dry, hot summer.

Camping Sites

There are three sites in the Borough:

1. **Odessa Inn, Gloucester Road.** This site is privately owned, licensed by the Council under the Public Health Act, 1936, and approved by the Local Planning Authority. About 16 caravans of an approved type use it at any one time. Flush water closets, mains water and fire-fighting apparatus are available on the site.
2. **Municipal Car Park, Gloucester Road.** Situated close to the children's swimming pool and public conveniences, this site is owned by the Council, plots being let to holiday caravanners during the summer season only.
3. **Vineyards Park.** Owned by the Council, this is a holiday encampment used mainly in August. Approximately 100 tents can be accommodated without congestion. On the site is an ablutionary block with a wash basin and three water closets for each sex.

Four individual caravans have also been licensed by the Council and are stationed on odd sites in the Borough.

RODENT CONTROL

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

A summary of work performed in the Borough appears hereunder.

Table 5

Property	Inspections	Treatments
Private Dwellings	10	6
Council Houses, Allotments, etc. ...	14	9
Farms	26	18
Business Premises	69	51
Refuse Tips and Sewage Works ...	20	20
Total ...	139	104

As usual, pre-baiting and poisoning at selected points in the town's sewerage system was carried out with success twice during the year.

Details of work carried out on Refuse Tips and Sewage Works.

Table 6

Property	Action Taken	Result
Gander Lane Tip ...	Pre-baited and poisoned Seven treatments	Satisfactory
Walton Cardiff Tip ...	Pre-baited and poisoned Six treatments	Satisfactory
Severn Ham Tip ...	Pre-baited and poisoned Seven treatments	Satisfactory
Sewage Works ...	Four Inspections	Satisfactory

HOUSING

Number of new houses erected during the year:

(a) By the Local Authority:			
(i) Permanent non-traditional	...	...	Nil
(ii) Permanent traditional	...	...	35
(b) By Other Authorities	...	...	Nil
(c) Tewkesbury Housing Society	...	...	Nil
(d) Private Enterprise	...	...	16
Total			51

Council Houses under construction on 31st December, 1959

Traditional Houses:

Canterbury Leys	3
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	---

Programme for 1960

Seven dwellings (three houses and four flats) at Priors Park for letting at economic rents, and a block of sixteen flatlets, plus common room and warden's accommodation at Spring Gardens for old people.

Number of Dwellings controlled or owned by the Council (up to 31st December, 1959)

(i) Under the various Housing Acts	...	...	718
(ii) Corporate Property	...	...	8
(iii) Lock-up Shops	...	...	9
Total			735

Included in (i) are 52 dwellings (22 one-bedroomed bungalows and 30 one-bedroom flats) suitable for occupation by aged persons.

Improvement Grants

The year saw The House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, reach the statute book. Thus to the old Discretionary Grant, under which the Council may, at their discretion, pay up to half the estimated cost of extensive works of improvement or conversion, subject to a maximum grant of £400, was added the new Standard Grant. House owners and certain leaseholders may obtain, as a right, under the new scheme half the actual cost, up to a maximum of £155, of installing five basic improvements—a bath or shower, a wash-hand basin, a water closet, a hot water system, and a food store.

Three applications for discretionary grants were approved during the year, bringing the total paid out under this scheme since 1955 to £3,200.

Four applications for standard grants in respect of 19 houses were approved during the year. It is expected that about £2,500 will be paid to these applicants on the satisfactory completion of the works.

Three-quarters of each grant, discretionary or standard, comes from taxes and one-quarter from local rates.

SLUM CLEARANCE

As is evident from the figures below, effort was concentrated on the closure or demolition of individual unfit houses.

Locally, the problem of the outworn dwelling lacking elementary modern amenities and services, and so sited or designed as to preclude renovation and modernisation, still looms large. A concentrated attack on the problem, comprehensively concerting clearance and bold, imaginative schemes of redevelopment may be the answer.

As to the sub-standard, rented or impecuniously owned dwelling listed as of historic or architectural interest and forming so large a part of the town's heritage, preservation and modernisation is probably dependent upon purchase either by enthusiastic preservationists with capital or by the Council.

Statutory Action during the year: Unfit Houses

1. Housing Act, 1957, Part 11—Demolition and Closing Orders

(a) Number of Closing Orders made by the Council	7
(b) Number of Demolition Orders made by the Council	5
(c) Number of undertakings accepted not to use dwellings for human habitation	2
(d) Number of houses demolished as a result of formal or informal action	10

2. Housing Act, 1957, Section 42—Clearance Areas

(a) Number of houses demolished in Clearance or Compulsory Purchase Areas	Nil
(b) Clearance Orders made during the year	Nil
(c) Clearance Orders under consideration	Nil
(d) Compulsory Purchase Orders made during the year	Nil
(e) Compulsory Purchase Orders under consideration	1

REPORT ON RE-HOUSING PROGRESS

The completion of 35 new houses and vacations of existing houses enabled 43 families to be rehoused during the year. Of this number, 16 were living in unfit or slum property and 8 were nominated for tenancies by the National Coal Board Research Establishment, Stoke Orchard.

To facilitate the optimum use of accommodation and satisfy tenants' changing needs as to rent, size and location, 21 transfers and exchanges were effected during the year. From the expressed preferences of applicants for transfers, reinforced by the odd application at intervals from tenants seeking permission structurally to alter the character of their houses, it is clear that there is a marked preference for the "parlour" type Council house built about ten years ago. Seemingly, the majority require a separate kitchen, where the work is done, one room for daily living and eating, where a certain degree of disorder from scattered toys and unfinished sewing may be tolerated, and the parlour, where tidiness and privacy can be secured. Moreover, it isn't just a question of more or less housework but of avoiding family conflict in daily life.

There was an increase of 20 in the number of applicants on the housing waiting-list during the year. An analysis of the list as at 31st December, 1959, is given below. Undoubtedly, the group of applicants whose need for accommodation is most acute and deserving is the newly-weds, particularly those destined for early family responsibilities and, consequently, unlikely to have an opportunity of amassing capital. Though unsuitable as permanent homes for young families and best regarded as stepping-stones to more suitable accommodation, flats in well proportioned and pleasingly styled blocks could be built for these people on cleared sites in the town. Thus, decaying areas, no longer eyesores by day and the haunt of preying cats and patrolling policemen by night, would be purposefully rejuvenated; aesthetically, culturally and socially.

Waiting List at 31st December, 1959

Applicants' Requirements	No.	%	Place of Residence	
			In Borough	Outside
Old People's Bungalows	37	12	28	9
One-bedroom Accommodation ...	96	32	68	28
Two-bedroom Accommodation ...	97	32	62	35
Three-bedroom Accommodation ..	65	22	32	33
Four-bedroom Accommodation ..	7	2	3	4
Totals ...	302		193	109

House Construction in the Borough since the War (1st April, 1945 to 31st December, 1959)

By the Borough Council	489
By Private Enterprise	96
Total ...	585

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES

Details of food premises in the Borough are given in the under-mentioned Table 7.

Type of Business	Total Number	No. of Inspect's	No. Reg. S16 F. & D. Act, 1955
Cafes and Canteens	22	36	18
Grocery and Provision Shops, Sweets, Chemists and Fruiterers	56	31	—
Ice Cream Vendors	37	21	37
Butchers' Shops	9	17	9
Fishmongers (Fried and Wet Fish)	4	7	2
Bakehouses	3	9	—
Licensed Premises and Hotels	26	18	—
Dairies	1	1	—
Totals	158	140	66

Simply defined, "food hygiene" is clean food handled by clean people using clean equipment in clean surroundings. Four elements are involved: food, food handlers, equipment and premises. Suitable equipment and premises are largely a matter of capital expenditure and knowledge of functional requirements. And with generous allowances for new capital investment that may be set off against taxable income, there is little excuse for the under-equipped, poky, one-roomed food premises. The rest depends on the attitude and knowledge of the food handler.

Education in good standards of health and hygiene for all working with food is essential, but education must be preceded by willingness to learn and determination to apply. It is therefore questionable whether much good would come about by Magistrates having the power to impose a period of compulsory schooling in hygiene on offenders against the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. Can one legislate for conscientiousness?

MILK SUPPLIES

The Council's principal powers controlling local milk supplies relate to the conveyance and distribution of milk, including the taking of preventive measures against the spread of milk-borne diseases. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is the statutory authority supervising milk production at dairy farms, the County Council regulating by licence milk-processing techniques at pasteurising and sterilising plants.

The Borough is included in a "Specified Area" by the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order, 1954, which prohibits any person from selling by retail for human consumption any milk other than specially designated milk (i.e., pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested milk). It should be noted that this prohibition does not extend to cream. No unpasteurised tuberculin tested milk is sold in the Borough.

The Council is responsible for the issue of licences and registration as shown in Tables 8 and 9, and for retail milk sampling as shown in Table 10.

Table 8 Issue of Licences for Milk Dealers

Classification of Milk		Dealers' Licences	Supplementary Licences
Tuberculin Tested	...	18	—
Pasteurised	...	18	—
Sterilised	...	2	—

Table 9 Milk Registrations

No. of Milk Distributors Registered	...	19
No. Dairy Premises Registered	...	1

Table 10 Retail Milk Sampling

Nature of Test	Result of Examination	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Methylene Blue (keeping quality) ...	16	—
Phosphatase (effic. of pasteurisation)	16	—

Meat and Other Foods

There is one privately owned licensed slaughterhouse in the Borough. It is in regular use, and 116 visits were made by the Public Health Inspector during the year. Fortunately, week-end and evening killing have been discontinued, so that inspections at irregular hours are now unusual. It is pleasing to note from Table 11 that, as in previous years, the 100% inspection of the 1,398 animals slaughtered was maintained.

MEAT INSPECTION

Table 11

	Cattle excl. cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats	Horses	Total
Number killed (if known) ...	233	18	24	584	539	—	—	1398
Number inspected ...	233	18	24	584	539	—	—	1398
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci								
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned...	31	9	2	21	27	—	—	90
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ...	13.3	50.0	8.3	3.6	5.0	—	—	—
Tuberculosis only :								
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned...	2	1	—	—	18	—	—	21
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	0.9	5.6	—	—	3.3	—	—	—
Cysticercosis :								
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total weight of meat or organs condemned for :-	lbs.
(i) All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci	1090
(ii) Tuberculosis ...	110
(iii) Cysticercosis ...	Nil

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Food suspected of being unsound is either brought by the complainant purchaser to the Public Health Inspector for examination or made available for inspection by him at the hotel or shop concerned.

Table 12 records the foodstuffs examined and declared unfit for human consumption outside the local slaughterhouse.

Table 12

Article				Non-Preserved	Preserved (tinned)
Meat	...	...	...	230 lbs.	96 lbs.
Milk and Cream	...	...	...	—	9 „
Fish	...	...	...	14 lbs.	7 „
Fruits (various)	...	...	...	—	12 „
Vegetables (various)	...	...	...	—	6 „
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	—	17 „

Total weight of foodstuffs: $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.

Ice-Cream

There are thirty-seven vendors of ice-cream in the Borough, thirty-five retailing pre-packed ice-cream manufactured in bulk outside the Borough and the other two manufacturing and retailing their own cold mix.

Sixteen samples of ice-cream were obtained from vendors during the year to assess the hygienic standards of manufacture, distribution and storage. The results, recorded in Table 13, are satisfactory.

Table 13

Type of Ice Cream	Grade				Total
	1	2	3	4	
Complete Cold Mix (Unwrapped)	3	1	—	—	4
Heat Treated (within the Borough) „	—	—	—	—	—
Heat Treated (outside the Borough) (Unwrapped)	—	—	—	—	—
Heat Treated (outside the Borough) (Wrapped)	10	2	—	—	12
Totals	13	3	—	—	16

Adulteration and Quality

Food and Drugs sampling to check compositional standards and quality, and to detect adulteration, abstractions, substitutions and false or misleading descriptions, is done in the Borough by the County Council's Sampling Officers.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

Table 14 Inspection for the provisions as to health

Premises	No. of Premises in Registr	No. of Inspect'ns	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecut'd
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	1	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	45	25	5	—
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the L.A. (excl. outworkers)	2	1	—	—
Total...	48	27	5	—

Table 15 Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	No. of Defects Found	No. of Defects Remedied	No. of Defects Referred to by H.M.I H.M.I.		No. of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness Sec. 1...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding Sec. 2 ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temp. Sec. 3	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation Sec. 4	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffect. drain. of floors Sec 6	—	—	—	—	—
Latrines. Sec. 7					
(a) Insufficient ...	2	2	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not inc. Homework)	1	1	—	—	—
Total...	5	5	—	2	—

Table 16 Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out- workers in Aug. list as required	No. of cases of default in sending lists	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	Cases of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices Served	Prosecu- tions
Wearing Apparel (making)	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	—	—	—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Table 20 shows the incidence of notifiable disease by age groups. It will be noted that the numbers are small.

Diphtheria Immunisation

The numbers of children who have completed a full course of immunisation between 1st January, 1945, and 31st December, 1959, are as follows:

Age at 31.12.59 (i.e., born in year)	Under						
	1 year	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14
...	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954-1950	1949-1945
No. immunised ...	2	44	75	86	76	510	342
Total ...	...	...	...	...	1129	...	...

No. of children immunised in 1959:

Primary ...	...	...	...	...	91
Maintenance ...	...	...	...	...	90

It will be noted that the number of immunisations exceeds the number of births during the year.

Whooping Cough

Vaccination against whooping cough is carried out by general practitioners. Arrangements have, however, been made for the County Council to supply a triple vaccine for use at the Child Welfare Centre.

Small Pox

The following figures record the vaccinations against small pox completed during the year:

Ages	Under					Total
	1 year	1	2-4	5-14	15 & over	
Vaccination ...	37	1	—	—	3	41
Re-vaccination	—	—	—	—	1	1

Proportion of children under one year of age vaccinated, expressed as a percentage of the number of births during the year:

$$\frac{1959}{39\%}$$

It is considered that this figure should be 50% if a community is to have sufficient resistance to prevent the spread of an epidemic. However, it compares favourably with neighbouring areas and the country as a whole.

TUBERCULOSIS

The death-rate in 1959 from tuberculosis in England and Wales was 0.085 per 1,000 population.

Table 17 This table shews the new cases, in-transfers and deaths from tuberculosis for the last 25 years

Year	Pop. of Borough	New and I.T. Cases	Per 1000 Pop.	Deaths	Per 1000 Pop.	No. on Register	Per 1000 Pop.
1935	4537	4	0.88	5	1.1	30	6.6
1936	4441	5	1.12	5	1.12	30	6.72
1937	4357	4	0.91	4	0.91	26	5.9
1938	4334	11	2.53	4	0.92	25	5.7
1939	No Annual Reports or figures available						
1940							
1941							
1942	4830	8	1.65	1	0.20	40	8.3
1943	4589	3	0.65	2	0.43	43	9.4
1944	4431	9	2.03	3	0.68	51	11.5
1945	4401	8	1.81	3	0.68	40	9.1
1946	4540	5	1.10	1	0.22	36	7.9
1947	4614	6	1.29	4	0.86	36	7.8
1948	4856	6	1.24	1	0.20	33	6.8
1949	5111	6	1.17	1	0.19	34	6.6
1950	5247	2	0.38	1	0.19	32	6.1
1951	5233	10	1.90	—	—	36	6.8
1952	5446	11	2.02	1	0.18	39	7.1
1953	5408	7	1.29	—	—	43	7.9
1954	5410	4	0.74	—	—	41	7.6
1955	5380	4	0.74	1	0.18	39	7.2
1956	5400	9	1.67	1	0.18	45	7.8
1957	5500	7	1.24	1	0.18	45	8.2
1958	5530	3	0.54	—	—	42	8.1
1959	5560	5	0.90	1	0.18	42	7.4

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925

Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172)

No action was necessary under the above Regulations and Act.

Re-Housing of Tuberculosis Cases

The housing conditions of all cases of tuberculosis are investigated and, where unsatisfactory, are reported to the Housing Committee. The elimination of crowding and the provision of good housing is essential, not only for the patient but for other members of his family who might otherwise contract the infection.

Of those on the register, the majority of whom are living in modern Council accommodation, no unsatisfactory housing report was made during the year.

Tuberculosis After-Care

A Joint After-Care Committee serves the Borough and the Rural District of Gloucester.

Funds are dependent on voluntary subscriptions augmented by the County Council from the charity levy on the Sunday opening of cinemas. So far no deserving case has been refused assistance.

Table 18

New, In-Transfer Cases, Deaths and Number remaining on the Register on 31st December, 1959

	Respiratory		Meninges/C.N.S.		Other Forms		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
New Cases	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
In-transfer Cases	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
Deaths	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
On Register 31.12.59	19	21	—	—	1	1	42

CANCER

Table 19 Death rates from Cancer per 1,000 population

	England and Wales		Tewkesbury Borough	
	M	F	M	F
Cancer of the Lung	0.83	0.12	0.36	Nil
Other Cancer	1.43	1.94	0.72	0.18

Table 20 NOTIFICATION OF INFECTION DISEASES IN 1959 BY AGE GROUPS

Disease	0+	1+	3+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	65+	Age N.K.	Total
Scarlet Fever	...	1	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	10
Whooping Cough
Measles (excluding G.M.)	5	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Ac. Poliomyelitis (P)
Ac. Poliomyelitis (N.P.)
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	1	...	1	...	2
Tuberculosis (Meninges)
Tuberculosis (Other)
Diphtheria
Small Pox
Meningococcal Infection
Ac. Encephalitis (Inf.)
Ac. Encephalitis (Post. Inf.)
Dysentery	...	1	2	3	2	2	4	...	...	...	14
Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Pneumonia (Prim. or 'Flu)
Para-typhoid Fever
Enteric Fever
Food Poisoning
Erysipelas
Malaria (contr. E. W.)
Total	...	7	10	17	5	3	5	...	1	...	48

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH IN 1959

Table 21 gives the causes of death in the Borough in accordance with the abbreviated list of 36 groups of the World Health Organisation Nomenclature Regulations, 1948.

Table 21

Causes of Death				Male	Female
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	1
2	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...
3	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...
4	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...
6	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...
8	Measles	...	...	...	...
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...
10 *	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	...	...	2	...
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	3	1
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	1	...
16	Diabetes	...	...	...	...
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	5	4
18	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	3	2
19	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...
20	Other heart disease	...	...	7	8
21	Other circulatory disease	...	...	1	1
22	Influenza	...	...	1	2
23	Pneumonia	...	...	1	3
24	Bronchitis	...	...	4	...
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	1	...
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...
31	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	1	4
33	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...
34	All other accidents	...	...	1	...
35	Suicide	...	...	...	...
36	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...
Total				31	26

EXPLANATORY NOTE : * Neoplasm equals Cancer

